A NEW SPECIES OF *NEOTOURNIERIA* APFELBECK, 1932 (COLEOPTERA: CURCULIONIDAE) FROM TURKEY[1]

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ABSTRACT: *Neotournieria ambigener* n. sp. from Turkey is described and compared with the three known species of the genus. The new species is the only amphigonic known member of *Neotournieria*.

KEY WORDS: *Neotournieria,* new species, amphigony, Turkey, Coleoptera, Curculionidae

Neotournieria was described by Apfelbeck (1932) as subgenus of *Otiorhynchus* Germar, 1822 and raised to generic level by Magnano (1998). Thus far, only three species, all apparently parthenogenetic, are included in it. However, the new species herein described is amphigonic, namely it has both sexes. It can be reminded that Lona (1943) described *Otiorhynchus liebmanni* Lona, 1943 approaching it to the quite unrelated species *O. (Panorosemus) gibbicollis* Boheman, 1843, *O. (Tournieria) veluchianus* Apfelbeck, 1908 and *Neotournieria bureschi* (Apfelbeck, 1932), although he did not included *O. liebmanni* to any of the then described subgenera. Judging from the description, it could be possible that it also belongs in *Neotournieria*, and only the future study of types will clarify its systematic position.

SYSTEMATIC ENTOMOLOGY

Neotournieria ambigener n. sp.

Diagnosis: *Neotournieria* related to *N. bureschi* (Apfelbeck, 1932) with which it shares the minutely granulate elytra, but easily recognizable by its larger size and the patches of golden hairlike scales on elytra.

Type Data: Holotypus ♀: "Turkey Aysebacy village, Balıkesir, 02.06.1994, leg. S. Varlı" in Magnano collection. Genitalia included in Euparal® and sternites 1-5 glued on a transparent label below the specimen and borne by the same pin. Paratypes: 1 ♂ "Turkey Aysebacy village, Balıkesir, 02.06.1994, leg. S. Varlı," in Magnano collection; 2 ♀♀ "Turkey Aysebacy village, Balıkesir, 02.06.1994, leg. S. Varlı," in Sert collection.

Description: Holotypus ♀. Length (prothorax + elytra) mm 8.5, maximum elytral width mm 4.5. Integument black, apex of tibiae, tarsi and antenna dark brown. Rostrum, pterygia included, 1.55 times as long as wide, slightly conically tapering from anterior margin of eyes to posterior margin of pterygia. Scrobe deep, with anterior margin notched, and not extending toward eye. Epistoma shining, acutely arch-shaped and keeled posteriorly. Frons sloping forward at the level of hind margin of scrobe. Epifrons parallel-sided with a faint longitudinal carina, areolate punctures dense and deeper than those on frons, hairlike scales sparse and with weak golden lustre. Clubbed scape almost straight and gradually thickened toward

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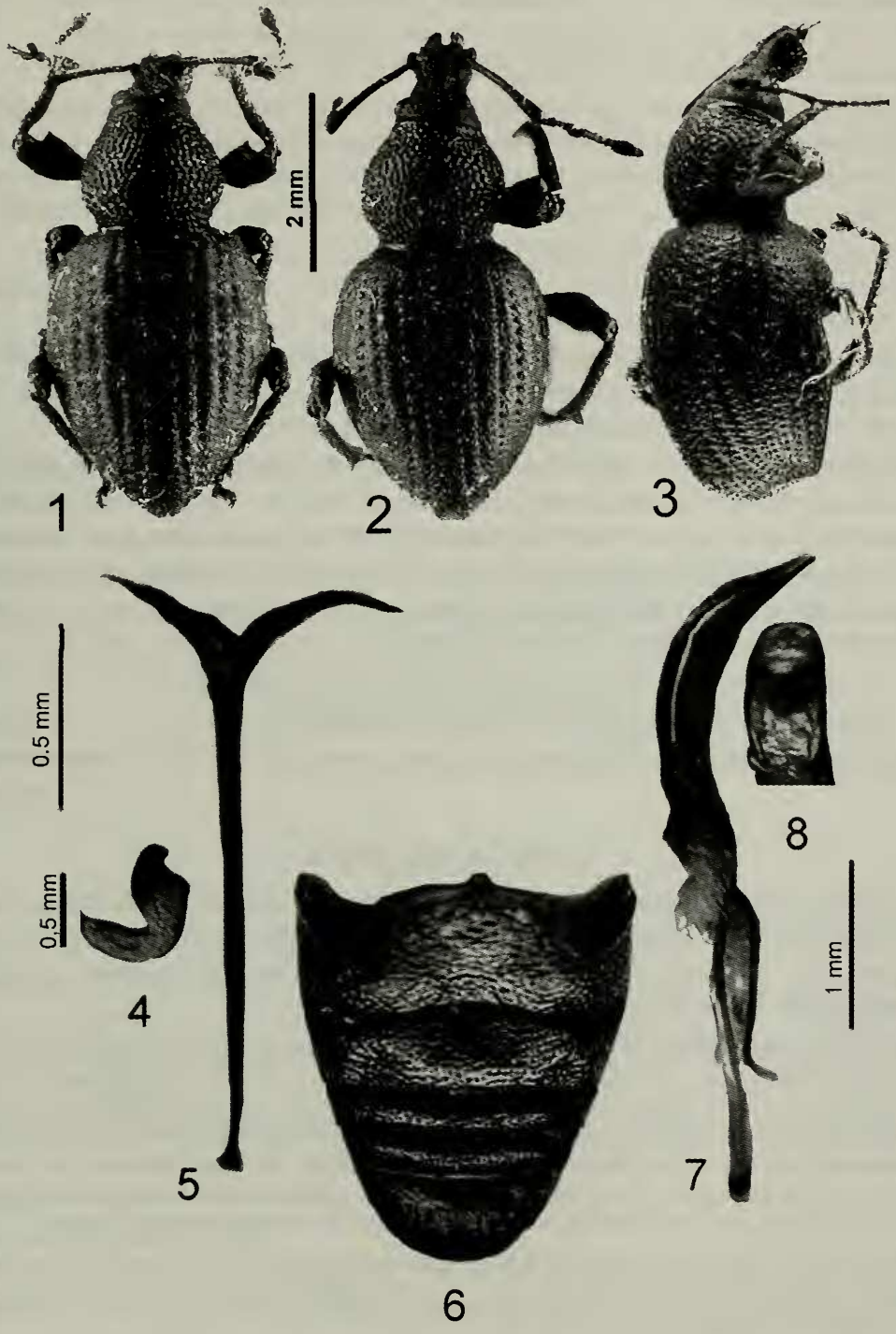
apex, long as to reach the level of the apical third of pronotum in repose. First antennal joint twice as long as wide, subcylindrical; segment two 4.2 times as long as wide and 2.2 times as long as first; third 1.5 times as long as wide; fourth and fifth 1.2 times as long as wide; sixth and seventh as wide as long. Club fusiform, 2 times as long as wide and barely shorter than the five preceding joints. Scape clothed by whitish recumbent setae as long as those on rostrum, antennal segments with lifted similar scales as long as one of them, club with dense short setae. Head 2 times as wide as long. Vertex convex, interocular surface flat and with a small pit in the middle, slightly wider than epifrons at the level of antennal insertion, grained surface with small not deep areolate punctures. Eyes small, slightly oval, convex, their greater diameter 3 times shorter than the width of the interocular distance. Pronotum much convex, 1.2 times as wide as long, maximum width just basad of middle. Anterior to middle part of pronotal disc with middle-sized areolate punctures spaced by a distance equal to the diameter of one of them. Sides and base of pronotal disc with granules gradually more convex and partially fused to form concentric wrinkles. Hairs on pronotum sparse, as long as one diameter of a pit of elytral striae, and white with feeble golden lustre. Elytra oval, 1.6 times as long as wide, maximum width at the level of anterior third. Areolate punctures of dorsal striae large and deep on disc, gradually becoming smaller toward apex, whereas those of lateral striae are just a little smaller at apex than at base. Intervals a little convex, 3 times wider than striae, with minute granules flattened on disc and gradually more convex toward apex. Suture appearing more convex since its granules are so dense that elytral apex is almost vertical (Fig. 3). Elytra clothed by recumbent quite sparse, thin, white with feeble olden lustre setae, which are as long as one of the strial punctures on disc. In addition there are golden piliform scales about twice as long as the whitish ones, and condensed in patches. Anterior legs longer than others. Profemora with a medium-sized tooth, meso and metafemora with small tooth. Femora clothed by sparse short white hairs. Protibiae thin at base, outer margin quite straight and only widening near apex, whereas the inner margin is slightly outcurved up to basal 1/5, then straightly widening toward apex like the inner margin. Meso and metatibiae only slightly widening toward apex. Recumbent setae on tibiae thicker and longer than those on femora. Tarsal segments 1 and 2 equal in length, third deeply bilobe and wider than 2, onychium projecting from 3 half of length of 3. Tarsal vestiture similar to that of apex of tibiae. Urosternites with small not deep punctures, and thin short hairs. Habitus: fig. 1. Spermatheca and spiculum ventrale: figs. 4, 5.

Paratypes females do not differ from the holotype. The single male available is smaller (mm 5.0), thinner, its maximum elytral width is mm 4.2 mm, and its elytra are subtriangular with sides much less rounded than those of females (figs. 2, 3, 6, 7, 8).

Remarks: *Neotournieria ambigener* n. sp. is the first known amphigonic species of the genus, having been collected thus far only females of the three remaining members of *Neotournieria*. The new species is immediately differentiated by the patches of golden scales on elytra.

Comparative Descriptions: The following table will facilitate the identification of all of the four species of the genus.

Neotournieria ambigener n. sp. Eyes scarcely oval, convex. Interocular distance 3.5 times as the greater diameter of an eye, and wider than epifrons between anten-



Figs. 1-8. 1. *Neotournieria ambigener* n. sp., holotype. Habitus. 2. *Neotournieria ambigener* n. sp., male paratype. Habitus in dorsal view. 3. *Neotournieria ambigener* n. sp., male paratype. Habitus, lateral view. 4-5. *Neotournieria ambigener* n. sp., holotype. Spermateca (4) and spiculum ventrale (5). 6. *Neotournieria ambigener* n. sp., male paratype. Urosternites. 7-8. *Neotournieria ambigener* n. sp., male paratype. Aedeagus in lateral (7) and (8) dorsal view.

nal insertion. Second funicular joint 1.3 times as long as 1, 3-7 hardly longer than wide. Pronotum much convex, transversal, sides strongly rounded, disc with areolate punctures intermingled with granules. Elytral sides rounded, intervals slightly convex and thinly granulose. Patches of golden scales on elytra. Turkey.

Neotournieria lodosianus (Magnano, 1977). Eyes scarcely oval, slightly convex. Interocular distance 2 times the greater diameter of an eye, and wider than epifrons between antennal insertion. Second funicular joint slightly longer than 1, 3-7 transverse. Pronotum feebly convex, transversal, sides slightly rounded, disc with areolate punctures. Elytra subtriangular, intervals convex and somewhat wrinkled. No patches of golden scales on elytra. Western Turkey.

Neotournieriawitzgalli (Braun, 1991). Eyes oval, convex. Interocular distance equal to the width of epifrons between antennal insertion. Second funicular almost twice longer than 1, 3-7 longer than wide. Pronotum much convex, much wider than long, disc without areolate punctures. Elytral intervals flat and feebly wrinkled-granulose. No patches of golden scales on elytra. Turkey.

Neotournieriabureschi (Apfelbeck, 1932). Eyes scarcely oval, convex. Interocular distance 3 times the greater diameter of an eye, and as wide as epifrons between antennal insertion. Second funicular joint 1⅓ longer than 1, 3-7 as long as wide. Pronotum feebly convex, transversal, sides slightly rounded, disc with areolate punctures. Elytral sides rounded, intervals flat and thinly granulose. No patches of golden scales on elytra. Bulgaria, Turkey.

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